

HEALTH CITY PROFILE

Yangcheon-gu



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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Regional Characteristics

Yangcheon-gu is located in the southwest of Seoul city – the capital of Korea. It is bordered on the east by Yeongdeungpo-gu, on the west by Bucheon city of the Gyeonggi province, on the south by Guro-gu, and on the north by Gangseo-gu <Figure 1>. The Yangcheon-gu region became separate in 1988, previously having been part of Gangseo-gu in 1977 and Yeongdeungpo-gu in 1963. It is famous for the Mok-dong apartment complex, built along the Anyang stream, and is adjacent to Mt. Jiyang and Mt. Yongwang which provide a pleasant environment to the local residents.

- Area: 17,41km²
- Population: 501,395 residents (as of late December, 2009)
- Household: 82,363 households (as of late December, 2009)
- Administrative districts: 18 dongs, 543 tongs, 4,428 bans



Figure 1. Map of the administrative districts of Seoul city and location of Yangcheon-gu

B. History

The administrative district of Yangcheon – originally known as Jechapauihyeon during the Goguryeo kingdom – was changed to Gongamhyeon of Yuljingun, 16 years after King Gyeongdeok's coronation during unified Silla (757). It then became Yanggwangdo 14 years after King Seongjong's coronation during Goryeo, and ultimately Gongamhyeon of Sujugun 9 years after King Hyeonjong's coronation (1018). During the above mentioned changes of the administrative district, the name was changed from Yangwon to Yangpyeong to Pareung to Jeyang, until finally, it was called Yangcheon two years after King Chungseon's coronation during Goryeo (1310). Thus, the name evolved to its much more meaningful current form, from its original meaning of a small rock cave. In 1914, it was merged into Kimpo-gun and incorporated into Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul city in 1963 <Table 1>.

Table 1. Brief history of Yangcheon-gu

Date	History
1963. 1. 1	Incorporated Yangdong Myeon, Yangseo Myeon, Kimpo Gun, Ojeong Myeon Ogok & Osoeri, Gyeonggi Do into Yeongdeungpo Gu. Established Yangdong, Yangseo branch offices.
1977. 9. 1	Gangseo-gu separated from Yeongdeungpo-gu.
1988. 1. 1	Yangcheon-gu separated from Gangseo-gu.
1988. 5. 1	Became an autonomous district after local self-government system was introduced.
1988. 5. 16	Opened Yangcheon District Office
1991. 4. 15	Opened Yangcheon-gu council
2010. 7. 1	Fifth publicly elected autonomous district leader takes office (leader: Jehack Lee)

Source: Yangcheon-gu office homepage (<http://www.yangchon.seoul.kr/>)

C. Symbols

1. Emblem

The circle in the center represents the sun and the three surrounding lines symbolize future-oriented developments. In addition, the shape of the waves stands for the stream, expressing the dynamics of Yangcheon-gu.

2. Character: Haenuri

It was designed as a personification of a sunflower - Yangcheon-gu's representative flower. The design specially aimed to represent the image of Yangcheon as a place of life in comfort, constant development, and revival.

3. Tree: Persimmon

Persimmon trees have been long popular in the region. The red ripe persimmon in autumn arouses nostalgia and represents the love for the region.

4. Flower: Sunflower

The sunflower is related to the name of the district and its blooming shape toward the sun represents the unity & strength of Yangcheon's people.



Figure 2. Symbols of Yangcheon-gu (Emblem, Character, Tree, Flower)

D. Location & Area

1. Location

Yangcheon-gu is located in the southwest of Seoul city, the capital of Korea. It is bordered on the east by Yeongdeungpo-gu, on the west by Bucheon city in Gyeonggi province, on the south by Guro-gu, and on the north by Gangseo-gu <Figure 1>.

2. Area

The entire area of Yangcheon-gu is 17,404,176.1m², composed of Mok-dong with 5,345,355.50m², Sinwol-dong with 5,113,965.90m² and Sinjeong-dong with 6,944,854.70m² <Table 2>.

Table 2. Area of Yangcheon-gu by legal dong districts in the jurisdiction

District	Area(m ²)	Proportion(%)
Total	17,404,176.10	100.00
Mok-dong	5,345,355.50	30.71
Sinwol-dong	5,113,965.90	29.38
Sinjeong-dong	6,944,854.70	39.90

Data: Yangcheon-gu office homepage (2009. 12. 31)

E. Residential Environment

Sinwol 2-dong, Mok 2,3,4-dong, northern Sinjeong 1-dong, eastern Sinjeong 3-dong, and Sinjeong 4,5-dong were residential areas before the Large-Scale Residential Development of Yangcheon-gu and the Mok-dong New-town apartments built in the mid-1980s in southern Sinjeong 1-dong, Sinjeong

2,6,7-dong and Mok 1,5,6-dong. Low-rise apartments, detached, and multiplex houses spread in Sinwol 1,3,4,5,6,7-dong and Sinjeong 3-dong.

Several major broadcasting companies, such as SBS and CBS, and main public institutions such as the Korea Immigration Service, the Seoul District Court, the South Seoul Prosecutor`s Office, and the National Scientific Investigation are located in Yacheon-gu. There are also eight markets, two department stores and two shopping malls. Department stores and shopping malls located in the Mok-dong area.

F. Administration

1. Goal of Yangcheon-gu

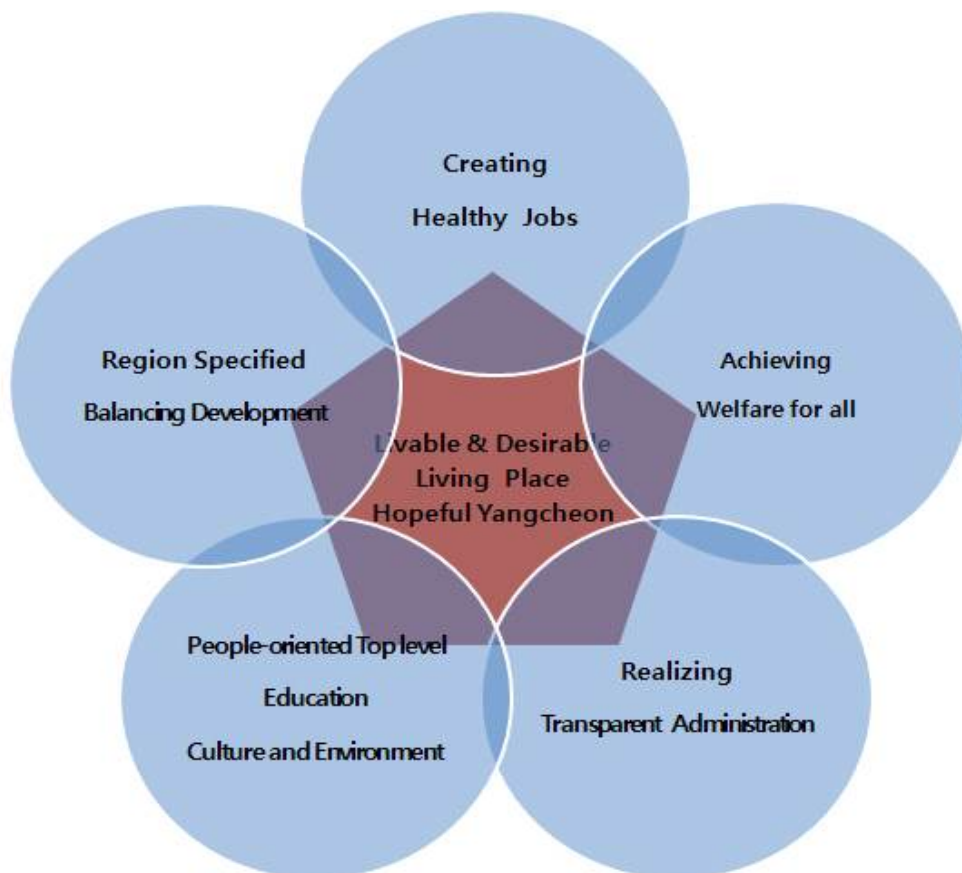


Figure 3. Goal of Yangcheon-gu

Source: Yangcheon-gu office homepage (<http://www.yangchon.seoul.kr/>)

2. Administrative District

The administrative district of Yangcheon-gu is comprised of 18 administrative dong, 543 tongs, and 4,428 bans. Sinjeong 3-dong is the largest in terms of area at 1.80km², and Sinwol 4-dong is the smallest at 0.42km² <Table 3><Figure 4>.

Table 3. Yangcheon-gu administrative district

(unit: number)

District		Tong	Ban	Area	
Administrative dong district	Legal dong districts in the jurisdiction			(km ²)	(%)
18	3	543	4,428	17.41	100
Mok 1-dong	Mok-dong	32	274	1.29	7.41
Mok 2-dong	"	32	247	1.45	8.33
Mok 3-dong	"	26	202	0.54	3.10
Mok 4-dong	"	27	225	0.56	3.22
Mok 5-dong	"	48	379	1.50	8.61
Sinwol 1-dong	Sinwol-dong	29	224	0.62	3.56
Sinwol 2-dong	"	26	216	0.47	2.70
Sinwol 3-dong	"	24	189	1.26	7.24
Sinwol 4-dong	"	18	151	0.42	2.41
Sinwol 5-dong	"	18	144	0.66	3.79
Sinwol 6-dong	"	18	152	0.50	2.87
Sinwol 7-dong	"	34	257	1.21	6.95
Sinjeong 1-dong	Sinjeong-dong	28	231	0.84	4.82
Sinjeong 2-dong	"	22	189	0.52	2.99
Sinjeong 3-dong	"	57	459	1.80	10.34
Sinjeong 4-dong	"	40	325	0.91	5.28
Sinjeong 6-dong	"	28	226	1.11	6.38
injeong 7-dong	"	36	338	1.74	9.99

Data: Yangcheon-gu office, 2011



Figure 4. Yangcheon-gu administrative map

3. Administrative Organization



Figure 5. Administrative organizational structure of Yangcheon-gu office

Source: Yangcheon-gu office homepage (<http://www.yangchon.seoul.kr/>)

4. Budget

Yangcheon-gu's annual budget for 2011 increased 5.0% than the previous year, which shows an increment both in general (4.1%) and special accounting (22.6%) <Table 4>.

Table 4. Budget size per accounting in 2010/2011

(unit: million KRW)

By accounting	2011	2010	Change (%)
Total	313,587	298,743	14,845 (5.0)
General accounting	297,084	285,282	11,803 (4.1)
Special accounting	16,503	13,461	3,042(22.6)

Data: Yangcheon-gu office, 2011

G. Climate

1. Temperature and Precipitation

Yangcheon-gu, located in the southwestern region of Seoul city, is placed in the temperate latitudes and is under the belt of westerlies. However, there are distinct climate conditions in summer and winter due to the influence of periodic wind compared to the other western area with the same latitude. As such, there are dry and cold climates in winter and high temperature and humid climates in summer <Table 5>.

Table 5. Temperature and precipitation 2003-2007

Year	Temperature (°C)			Precipitation (mm)
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	
2003	12.8	32.2	-15.5	2,012
2004	13.3	36.2	-16.7	1,499
2005	12.1	35.0	-14.0	1,358
2006	13.0	34.7	-14.1	1,681
2007	13.3	33.2	-8.6	1,212

Data: Korea Meteorological Administration, 2010 (<http://web.kma.go.kr>)

H. Population Index

1. Population by Gender

The total population of Yangcheon-gu, as of late 2009, was 501,395 (82,363 households) with a population density at 28,815 per square kilometer - the highest among Seoul city's 25 districts(gus). The proportion of female residents (251,828) was 0.5% higher than male residents (249,567) <Figure 6>.

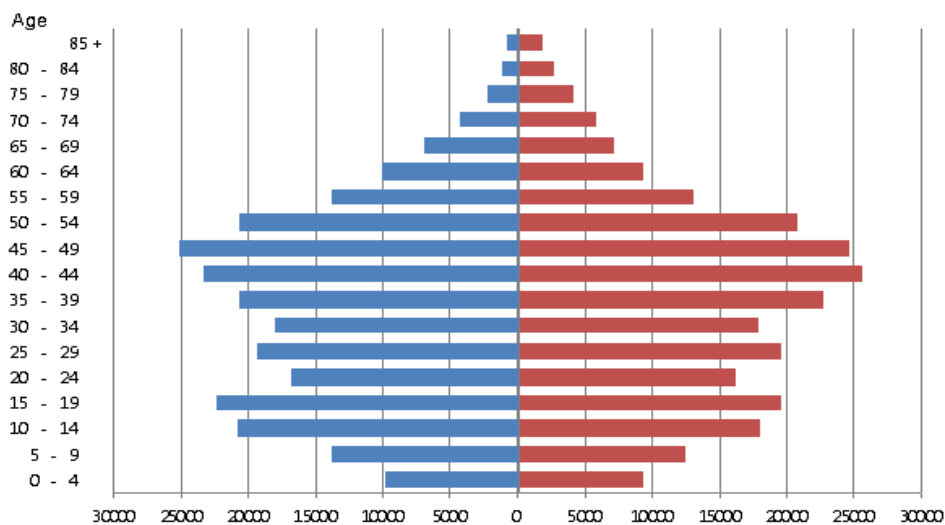


Figure 6. Yangcheon-gu population pyramid (2009)

Data : Korea Statistical Information Service (<http://www.kosis.kr/>)

2. Population by Age

In 2009, there were 80,774 (16%) people aged 10 to 19, 72,147 (14.4%) aged 20 to 29, 79,439 (15.8%) aged 30 to 39, 98,727 (19.7%) aged 40 to 49, 68,359 (13.6%) aged 50 to 59, and 56,335 (11.2%) aged 60 or older. By age group, the population of people in their 40s was the highest, followed by the population in their 10s and 30s <Table 6>.

Table 6. Population structure by gender and age group (2009)

(unit: person)

Age group	Yangcheon-gu			Seoul city			Nationwide		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	19,250	9,845	9,405	1,142,267	935,757	206,510	2,263,425	1,167,689	1,095,736
5-9	26,382	13,800	12,582	472,910	244,639	228,271	2,659,544	1,385,903	1,273,641
10-14	38,818	20,741	18,077	591,440	309,001	282,439	3,326,018	1,744,514	1,581,504
15-19	41,956	22,384	19,572	668,031	352,711	315,320	3,485,632	1,854,634	1,630,998
20-24	33,157	16,884	16,273	675,923	337,828	338,095	3,134,026	1,637,339	1,496,687
25-29	38,972	19,419	19,553	965,607	478,739	486,868	3,894,236	1,999,170	1,895,066
30-34	36,036	18,020	18,016	914,974	463,476	451,498	3,872,630	1,972,288	1,900,342
35-39	43,403	20,609	22,794	962,291	491,896	470,395	4,498,903	2,297,210	2,201,693
40-44	48,921	23,276	25,645	861,997	431,438	430,559	4,374,778	2,221,799	2,152,979
45-49	49,806	25,106	24,700	862,940	424,648	438,292	4,354,717	2,217,365	2,137,352
50-54	41,460	20,630	20,830	816,059	393,363	422,696	3,852,573	1,939,614	1,912,959
55-59	26,899	13,795	13,104	582,607	282,870	299,737	2,655,504	1,322,034	1,333,470
60-64	19,369	9,993	9,376	472,560	228,484	244,076	2,133,451	1,041,371	1,092,080
≥65	36,966	15,065	21,901	935,757	401,480	534,277	5,267,717	2,129,009	3,138,708

Data: State of Yangcheon-gu administration, 2010

The number of people aged 40 to 64 was 186,455, forming 37.2% of the whole residents of Yangcheon-gu. The proportion of people aged 10 to 19 in Yangcheon-gu was higher than that of Seoul city (12.3%) and that of the nationwide (13.7%). These trends have been confirmed since 2000.

3. Population Change

The change in population of Yangcheon-gu over the past decade shows a steady increase up to 2007 (503,650), following a slight decrease in 2001 (484,345). The total population reached over a half million in 2006 (501,717), for the first time since it was divided from Gangseo-gu in 1988. The population then decreased consistently from 2008 <Figure 7>.

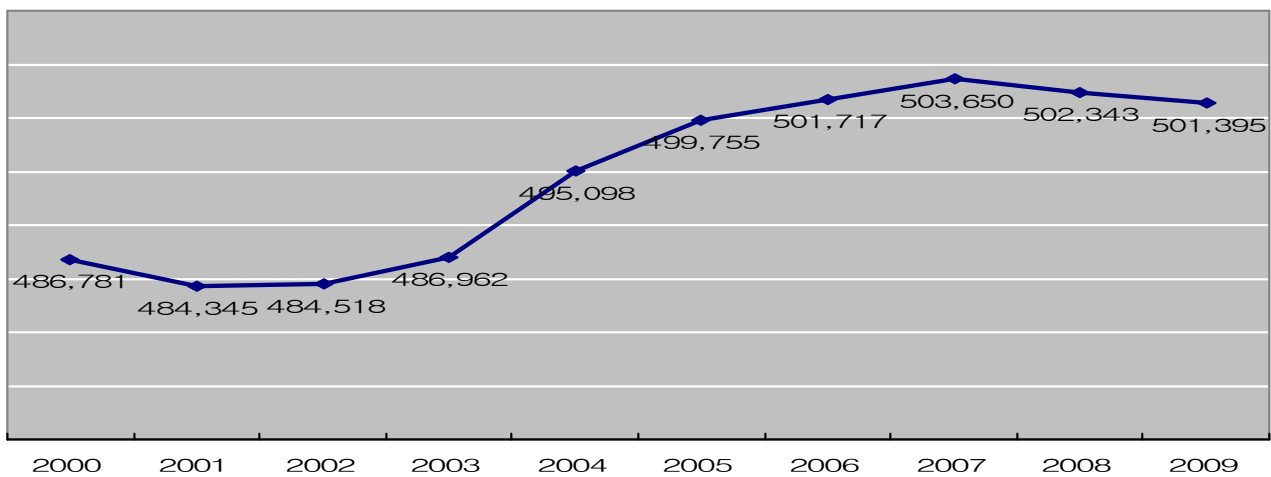


Figure 7. Yangcheon-gu population trend

Data : Korea Statistical Information Service (<http://www.kosis.kr/>)

4. Distribution of Population by Dong

As for the population for each administrative dong, Sinjeong 3-dong had the highest number at 48,819 and Sinwol 6-dong the lowest at 15,109. Regarding Sinjeong 1,2,6-dong, Mok 2,3,4-dong, and Sinwol 1,2,4,6-dong, each had a higher number than the average of Yangcheon-gu, based upon population density; Mok 4-dong had the largest population of 51,136, while Sinwol 7-dong had the smallest at 19,143. Regarding the household members of Mok 1,4,5-dong, Sinwol 4-dong, and Sinjeong 1,2,6,7-dong, each had a higher number than the average of Yangcheon-gu. Mok 5-dong had the highest number at 3.21

persons and Sinwol 3-dong the lowest at 2.34 persons <Table 7>.

Table 7. Population distribution by dong (2009)

(unit: person)

District (Dong)	Population density (person/km ²)	Total	Male	Female	Household	Household density
Total	28,815	501,395	249,567	251,828	182,363	2.75
Mok 1-dong	23,764	33,508	16,337	17,171	10,856	3.09
Mok 2-dong	30,883	31,810	15,765	16,045	11,986	2.65
Mok 3-dong	44,443	23,555	11,666	11,889	9,269	2.54
Mok 4-dong	51,136	29,148	14,601	14,547	10,355	2.81
Mok 5-dong	26,088	46,960	23,368	23,592	14,616	3.21
Sinwol 1-dong	38,089	24,758	12,709	12,049	10,100	2.45
Sinwol 2-dong	38,050	23,211	11,658	11,553	8,647	2.68
Sinwol 3-dong	21,475	18,684	9,574	9,110	7,970	2.34
Sinwol 4-dong	35,426	18,422	9,173	9,249	6,466	2.85
Sinwol 5-dong	23,257	16,048	7,963	8,085	6,120	2.62
Sinwol 6-dong	36,851	15,109	7,589	7,520	5,899	2.56
Sinwol 7-dong	19,143	26,227	13,156	13,071	9,680	2.71
Sinjeong 1-dong	35,040	24,528	12,063	12,465	8,582	2.86
Sinjeong 2-dong	44,090	22,927	11,399	11,528	7,442	3.08
Sinjeong 3-dong	19,220	48,819	24,248	24,571	18,527	2.64
Sinjeong 4-dong	36,348	36,712	18,219	18,493	15,478	2.39
Sinjeong 6-dong	28,860	27,706	13,586	14,120	8,749	3.17
Sinjeong 7-dong	27,490	33,263	16,493	16,770	11,621	2.86

Data: State of Yangcheon-gu administration, 2010

5. Elderly Population

a) Elderly Population by Gu and Dong

The number of elderly over 65 is 36,660, accounting for 7.3% of the total population. Among them, there are 14,917 males and 21,743 females. The male elderly takes up 6.0% of the total male population and the female elderly 8.6% of the total female population, showing that female aging is more progressive in

comparison. Yangcheon-gu's total, male, and female population of the elderly are lower compared to Seoul city's average <Table 8>.

Table 8. The number of elderly population (aged 65 and older)

(unit: person)

District	Total population	Elderly population (%)	Male	Elderly population (%)	Female	Elderly population (%)
Seoul city	10,228,160	927,560 (9.1)	5,070,764	397,537 (7.8)	5,157,396	530,023 (10.3)
Yangcheon-gu	502,893	36,660 (7.3)	250,430	14,917 (6.0)	252,463	21,743 (8.6)

Data: Seoul city, 2010

As for the elderly population by area, Sinjeong 3-dong has the largest number of elderly (3,708), followed by 3,100 for Sinjeong 4-dong and 2,936 for Sinjeong 7-dong respectively. The average population of the elderly in 18 dong stands at 2,093.1 persons. More than half of the elderly reside in Mok 2, 5-dong, Sinwol 1,7-dong, and Sinjeong 3,4,7-dong. Moreover, the number of the elderly over 95 is 139; most reside in Sinwol 2,3-dong, Sinjeong 6-dong and Mok 5-dong <Table 9>.

Table 9. Distribution of elderly population by administrative district (aged 65 and older)

(unit: person)

District(dong)	Over 65 years old			Over 95 years old		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	37,676	15,474	22,202	139	24	115
Mok 1-dong	1,859	754	1,105	8	2	6
Mok 2-dong	2,406	948	1,458	7	1	6
Mok 3-dong	1,831	752	1,079	9	2	7
Mok 4-dong	1,933	751	1,182	5	1	4
Mok 5-dong	2,727	1,027	1,700	14	3	11
Sinwol 1-dong	2,021	891	1,130	8	1	7
Sinwol 2-dong	1,992	863	1,129	10	-	10

Sinwol 3-dong	1,662	687	975	10	1	9
Sinwol 4-dong	1,567	695	872	1	-	1
Sinwol 5-dong	1,297	558	739	8	2	6
Sinwol 6-dong	1,268	521	747	4	-	4
Sinwol 7-dong	2,443	1,016	1,427	7	2	5
Sinjeong 1-dong	1,788	734	1,054	9	3	6
Sinjeong 2-dong	1,590	630	960	3	1	2
Sinjeong 3-dong	3,708	1,509	2,199	9	-	9
Sinjeong 4-dong	3,100	1,445	1,655	9	-	9
Sinjeong 6-dong	1,548	591	957	11	4	7
Sinjeong 7-dong	2,936	1,102	1,834	7	1	6

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 2nd Local Government's Community Welfare Plan

b) Elderly Support Expense and Aging Index

Yangcheon-gu is undergoing aging with the elderly taking up 7% of its population. However, its elderly support expense and aging index is the lowest of Seoul city's 25 municipal entities, at 9.9% and 45.2% respectively <Table 10>.

Table 10. Elderly support expense & aging index

District	Child support expense	Elderly support expense	Aging index	District	Child support expense	Elderly support expense	Aging index
Seoul city	18.9	12.2	64.6	Seodaemun-gu	18.5	15.4	83.5
Jongno-gu	16.6	16.4	98.8	Mapo-gu	18.9	13.3	70.1
Jung-gu	15.9	16.3	102.3	Yangcheon-gu	21.9	9.90	45.2
Yongsan-gu	17.5	15.7	90.0	Gangseo-gu	19.8	11.0	55.6
Seougdong-gu	18.7	13.1	70.0	Guro-gu	19.4	11.5	59.2
Gwangjin-gu	17.9	10.5	58.4	Geumcheon-gu	17.8	12.0	67.1
Dongdaemun-gu	17.5	14.6	83.8	Yeongdeungpo-gu	18.6	12.9	69.8
Jungnang-gu	17.9	12.2	68.0	Dongjak-gu	17.9	13.3	74.1
Seongbuk-gu	19.6	14.0	71.4	Gwanak-gu	15.7	11.4	72.7
Gangbuk-gu	17.8	15.4	86.7	Seocho-gu	19.5	10.5	53.7
Dobong-gu	19.5	13.2	67.8	Gangnam-gu	17.4	9.40	53.9
Nowon-gu	22.3	12.2	54.6	Songpa-gu	20.0	9.60	48.0
Eunpyeong-gu	19.7	14.2	72.2	Gangdong-gu	18.9	9.80	52.0

Data: Seoul City Statistics, 2010

c) Status of Elderly Living Alone

The number of elderly living alone has gradually increased with 3,981 senior citizens living alone in Yangcheon-gu in 2005, 5,148 in 2006, 6,206 in 2007, 7,503 in 2008, and 7,726 in 2009. The number doubled in 2009 compared to 2005 levels, showing a rapid increase <Table 11>.

Table 11. Status of elderly living alone

(unit: person)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Elderly population in Seoul city	731,349	780,900	844,839	890,052	927,560
Elderly living alone in Seoul city (%)	124,879 (17.1)	148,015 (19.0)	158,424 (18.8)	180,706 (20.3)	203,081 (21.9)
Elderly living alone in Yangcheon-gu (%)	3,981 (0.5)	5,148 (0.7)	6,206 (0.7)	7,503 (0.8)	7,726 (0.8)

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 2nd Local Government's Community Welfare Plan

6. Disabled Population

Based on the disability grade, there are 1,491 1st-grades, 2,661 2nd-grades, 2,984 3rd-grades, 2,666 4th-grades, 3,658 5th-grades, and 4,308 6th-grades, with a relatively higher number of those categorized under Grades 5 and 6, and with a minor disability. There are twice as many people with minor disabilities (5th-6th grade; 7,966) than major disabilities (1st-2nd grade; 4,152) <Table 12>.

Table 12. The number of disabled people by grade in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: person)

Classification	Grade	Number
Disability grade	Grade 1	1,491
	Grade 2	2,661
	Grade 3	2,984
	Grade 4	2,666
	Grade 5	3,658

	Grade 6	4,308
Disability level	Major	4,152
	Median	5,650
	Minor	7,966

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 2nd Local Government's Community Welfare Plan

7. Industrial Population

In 2007, more than 50% of the total industrial population of 101,728 were engaged in wholesale, retail, accommodation, restaurant, transportation, educational service, etc. People in the publication, media, and communication service professions increased threefold, from 1,689 in 2005 to 5,132 in 2007 <Table 13>.

Table 13. Number of people by industry (2007)

Classification	Agriculture & Fishery	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water	Construction	Wholesale & Retail trade
2005	0	0	8,376	647	4,668	17,477
2006	0	9	7,012	646	4,538	17,047
2007	0	24	6,410	403	4,872	17,869
Classification	Lodging & Restaurant	Transportation	Publication, Cinema, Broadcasting, communication, Information service	Finance & Insurance	Real estate & Leasing	Business Service
2005	9,999	10,781	1,689	2,759	4,102	7,787
2006	9,711	10,651	1,740	2,606	4,334	8,710
2007	10,252	11,405	5,132	2,572	4,429	3,970
Classification	Public administration, Ministry & Social security	Education service	Health & Social welfare	Entertainment, Culture, Activity service	Individual service	
2005	3,870	11,116	5,694	4,451	5,517	
2006	3,480	11,136	6,106	4,302	5,581	
2007	3,768	11,956	6,565	1,965	5,475	

Data: Yangcheon-gu Statistical Yearbook, 2009

8. Basic Livelihood Security Recipient

As for the status of Basic Livelihood Security Recipients (BLSR), 7,954 people from 4,576 households have been registered as BLSR. Among them, 6,767 from 4,096 households are general recipients and 4,382 are recipients from welfare facilities. The number of households with BLSR in Yangcheon-gu is less than the average of the 25 municipalities(gu) of Seoul city, at 4,719.3. It shows that Yangcheon-gu BLSRs are below average and that Yangcheon-gu has a relatively small number of facilities <Table 14>.

Table 14. Status of basic livelihood security recipients

District	Household	Facility	Personnel
Seoul city	117,993	147	207,695
Yangcheon-gu	4,576	4	7,954

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 2nd Local Government's Community Welfare Plan

Regarding the status of BLSRs for each dong, Sinjeong 7-dong has the highest number of BLSRs at 1,085 from 626 households, followed by 961 in Sinjeong 3-dong, and 780 in Sinwol 1-dong <Table 15>.

Table 15. Basic livelihood security recipients in Yangcheon-gu by dong

District	Number	District	Number
Mok 1-dong	178	Sinwol 5-dong	308
Mok 2-dong	290	Sinwol 6-dong	344
Mok 3-dong	445	Sinwol 7-dong	331
Mok 4-dong	329	Sinjeong 1-dong	337
Mok 5-dong	22	Sinjeong 2-dong	391
Sinwol 1-dong	780	Sinjeong 3-dong	961
Sinwol 2-dong	324	Sinjeong 4-dong	671
Sinwol 3-dong	618	Sinjeong 6-dong	6
Sinwol 4-dong	205	Sinjeong 7-dong	1085

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 2nd Local Government's Community Welfare Plan

9. Status of the Near Poverty Group

Regarding the status of the near poverty group in 2009, there are 78 subjects of self-support programs from 71 households, 1,483 subjects of medical support programs from 899 households and 490 people with disabilities from 456 households. The regions with the highest number of near poverty groups are Sinjeong 3-dong, Sinwol 3-dong, and Sinwol 1-dong, in the respective order. Those subject to medical support and people with disabilities are increasing whereas the number of subjects for self-support programs are falling <Table 16>.

Table 16. Number of near poverty group

District (Dong)	Self-support Program						Medical Support Program						Disabled					
	Household			People			Household			People			Household			People		
	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09	07	08	09
Mok 1-dong	27	-	17	27	-	14	22	24	21	28	31	25	4	5	8	4	5	8
Mok 2-dong	15	-	1	15	-	1	50	47	54	74	70	81	3	9	19	3	9	20
Mok 3-dong	13	13	4	13	13	4	41	41	55	58	58	75	4	7	22	4	7	22
Mok 4-dong	8	1	1	8	2	3	51	40	23	72	63	70	3	11	18	3	12	24
Mok 5-dong		-	-		-	-		-	2		-	4		-	-		-	-
Sinwol 1-dong	15	-	4	15	-	11	51	45	53	75	103	121	5	18	33	5	18	33
Sinwol 2-dong	13	2	3	13	2	3	49	53	50	76	74	66	13	21	29	14	25	29
Sinwol 3-dong	3	4	-	3	4	-	54	43	93	93	56	132	11	3	32	11	4	34
Sinwol 4-dong	18	4	1	18	4	1	39	39	45	47	44	108	3	8	17	3	8	17
Sinwol 5-dong	1	-	7	4	-	8	21	42	47	31	105	65	4	4	26	6	8	26
Sinwol 6-dong	15	3	1	16	3	1	36	38	38	54	54	56	2	11	16	2	12	16
Sinwol 7-dong	25	14	3	57	14	3	59	63	73	149	92	108	9	12	19	20	13	21
Sinjeong 1-dong	7	1	1	7	1	1	22	22	22	27	27	56	6	6	10	7	7	13
Sinjeong 2-dong	23	-	3	23	-	3	36	46	57	49	62	74	2	14	24	2	16	27

Sinjeong 3-dong	25	24	20	25	24	20	113	121	106	155	169	179	19	35	63	20	35	66
Sinjeong 4-dong	9	-	-	9	-	-	14	62	55	20	76	107	-	19	41	-	20	49
Sinjeong 5-dong	15			37	-		27			38			3			3		
Sinjeong 6-dong		-	-			-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	2	1
Sinjeong 7-dong	27	5	5	64	12	5	38	49	103	95	103	134	13	20	78	27	27	84
Total	259	71	71	354	79	78	725	777	899	1,143	1,189	1,463	104	205	456	134	228	490

Data : Yangcheon-gu, Department of Resident Life Support, 2009

II. HEALTH STATUS

A. Mortality and Morbidity

1. Change in Mortality Rate by Major Causes of Death

According to the mortality rate of 1999 to 2008, cancer, cerebrovascular diseases, injuries and heart diseases comprised over 60% of the causes for death. The 10 major causes of death showed little changes with a decreasing trend for cerebrovascular diseases. The number of people with diabetes fell from 68.9 (2000–2002) out of 100,000 people to 47.5 (2006–2008). Hypertension and colon cancer have newly emerged as major causes of death during 2006 to 2008. The rankings of lung and liver cancer are getting higher, while stomach cancer is decreasing. Car accidents were only ranked as one of the 10 major causes for death from 1997 to 1999 <Table 17>.

Table 17. Transition of age standardization mortality rate by major causes of death in Yangcheon-gu, 1997–2008

(unit: /100,000 person)

Rank	1997–1999		2000–2002		2003–2005		2006–2008	
1	Cancer	349.3	Cancer	367.9	Cancer	364.1	Cancer	351.4
2	Cerebrovascular diseases	249.4	Cerebrovascular diseases	223.7	Cerebrovascular diseases	197.9	Cerebrovascular diseases	145.0
3	Injuries	139.8	Injuries	126.8	Injuries	123.7	Heart diseases	128.6
4	Heart diseases	118.7	Heart diseases	119.9	Heart diseases	104.9	Injuries	118.5
5	Lung cancer	69.1	Stomach cancer	70.4	Lung cancer	74.1	Lung cancer	72.6
6	Stomach cancer	69.1	Diabetes	68.9	Diabetes	65.3	Liver cancer	58.0
7	Diabetes	62.0	Lung cancer	65.0	Liver cancer	63.9	Suicide	53.3
8	Liver cancer	59.6	Liver cancer	53.6	Stomach cancer	62.9	Stomach cancer	49.2
9	Liver diseases	57.8	Liver diseases	53.2	Suicide	48.3	Diabetes	47.5
10	Car accident	47.2	Chronic lower respiratory Disease	44.9	Liver diseases	45.1	Colon cancer	39.0

Data : Korea Statistical Information Service (<http://www.kosis.kr/>)

2. Major Causes of Death

During 2006 to 2008, the death rate due to cancer, injuries, suicide, stomach cancer and diabetes in Yangcheon-gu was lower than the nationwide and Seoul city rates. Although the rates for cerebrovascular diseases (145.0) and lung cancer (72.6) were higher than that of Seoul city, they were still lower than the nationwide rate. However, the rates for heart disease (128.6) and colon cancer (39.0) were higher than both that of Seoul city (110.3; 37.5) and the nation (119.6; 37.7) <Table 18>.

Table 18. Mortality rate by major causes of death, 2006-2009

(unit: /100,000 person)

Rank	Yangcheon-gu		Seoul city		Nationwide	
1	Cancer	351.4	Cancer	352.8	Cancer	392.8
2	Cerebrovascular diseases	145.0	Cerebrovascular diseases	143.4	Cerebrovascular diseases	164.8
3	Heart diseases	128.6	Heart diseases	110.3	Heart diseases	119.6
4	Injuries	118.5	Injuries	130.7	Injuries	177.5
5	Lung cancer	72.6	Lung cancer	68.9	Lung cancer	82.3
6	Liver cancer	58.0	Liver cancer	55.7	Liver cancer	64.4
7	Suicide	53.3	Suicide	57.7	Suicide	70.8
8	Stomach cancer	49.2	Stomach cancer	51.7	Stomach cancer	60.6
9	Diabetes	47.5	Diabetes	51.2	Diabetes	53.2
10	Colon cancer	39.0	Colon cancer	37.5	Colon cancer	37.7

Data : Korea Statistical Information Service (<http://www.kosis.kr/>)

B. Prevalence Rate

The prevalence rate of chronic diseases – the main cause of medical costs – is constantly increasing. In 2008, people who got treatment for hypertension accounted for 9.5% and arthritis for 9.1% of the total population in Yangcheon-gu <Figure 8>.



Figure 8. Prevalence rate for major diseases

Data : National Health Insurance Corporation Statistical Yearbook, 2008

1. Comparison of Prevalence Rate for Major Diseases

The prevalence rate for major disease in Yangcheon-gu was mostly lower than that of Seoul city and the nationwide, except for periodontal diseases in 2008. Periodontal diseases constituted the highest proportion (26.6%) in Yangcheon-gu followed by infectious disease, hypertension, arthritis, mental disease, diabetes and liver disease <Figure 9>.

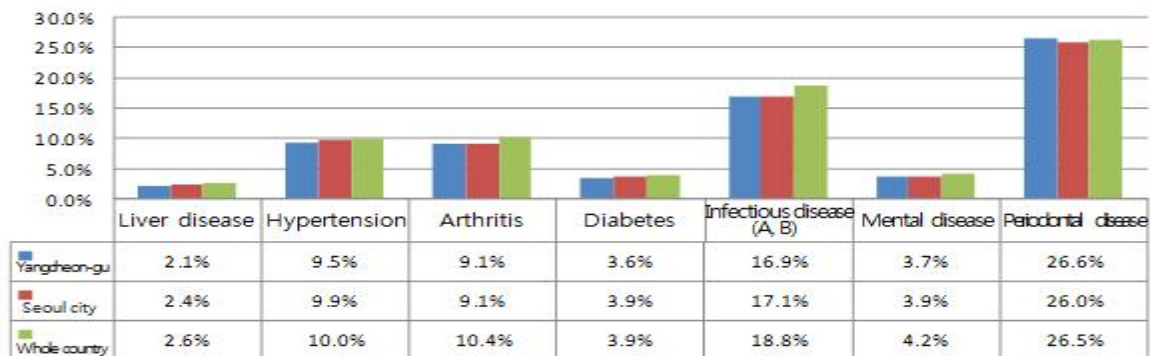


Figure 9. Comparison of prevalence rate for major disease

Data : National Health Insurance Corporation Statistical Yearbook, 2008

2. Comparison of Top 6 Cancer Prevalence Rates

Top 6 cancer (liver, colorectal, lung, stomach, breast, uterine cancers) account for 60% of the total cancer prevalence. The prevalence of stomach cancer is lower than the average for Seoul city. Breast cancer prevalence is around the same as Seoul city, but higher than the nationwide average. Furthermore, the rates for liver, lung, colon and uterine cancers are lower than average compared to Seoul city and the nationwide <Figure 10>.

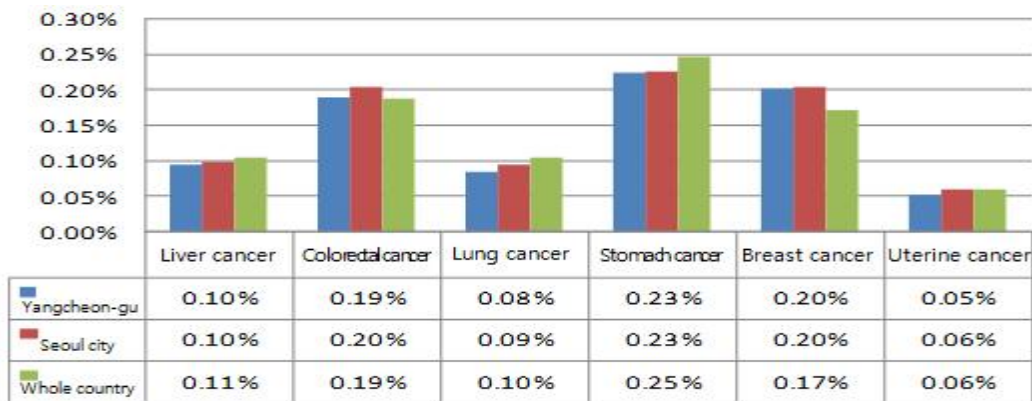


Figure 10. Top 6 cancer prevalence rate

Data : National Health Insurance Corporation Statistical Yearbook, 2008

C. Mental Health

As for mental health, the stress perception rate increased 1.4% to 34.3%, the depressive symptom experience rate increased 0.2% to 7.4% and rate of suicidal ideation increased 0.7% to 6.2%, compared to 2008 <Table 19>.

Table 19. Mental health status in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: %)

Index	2008	2009	Change
Stress perception rate	32.9	34.3	1.4
Depressive symptom experience rate	7.2	7.4	0.2
Rate of suicide ideation	5.5	6.2	0.7

Data: Yangcheon-gu Community Health Survey, 2008-2009

Compared to the average of Seoul city and three peripheral gus, the stress perception rate was higher whereas the depressive symptom experience rate and rate of suicidal ideation were lower for Yangcheon-gu. The rate of stress perception was 34.3%, which was higher than that of Seoul city (31.2%) and Guro-gu (30.4%). Otherwise, the rate of depressive symptom experience was 7.4%, which was lower than Seoul city (7.8%), and the rate of suicidal ideation at 6.2% was lower by 3.2% to 5.5%, compared to Seoul city and three adjacent gus <Table 20>.

Table 20. Mental health status compared to Seoul city and adjacent districts (2009)

(unit: %)

Index	Seoul city	Yangcheon-gu	Ganhseo-gu	Guro-gu	Yeongdeungpo-gu
Stress perception rate	31.2	34.3	31.8	30.4	30.9
Depressive symptom experience rate	7.8	7.4	11.5	10.4	8.4
Rate of suicidal ideation	9.4	6.2	11.6	11.7	11.5

Data: Seoul city Community Health Survey, 2009

III. LIFESTYLE

A. Obesity

Although the obesity rate increased 1.9% in 2009, compared to 2008, there was a fall in the self-perceived obesity rate. The effort rate to control weight increased 9.4% in the past year. The self-reported obesity rate was higher than Seoul city. Male obesity was high in terms of age and gender <Table 21>.

Table 21. Rates of obesity in 2008, 2009

(unit: %)

Index	Yangcheon-gu		Change	Seoul city
	2008	2009		
Self-reported obesity rate	23.7	25.6	1.9	21.3
Self-perceived obesity rate	35.1	34.4	0.7	32.1
Weight-control effort rate	43.9	53.3	9.4	52.7

Data: Yangcheon-gu Community Health Survey, 2008-2009, Seoul city Community Health Survey, 2009

B. Alcohol Drinking

Although the monthly rate of alcohol drinking in 2009 increased from 57.7% to 60.2%, compared to 2008, the rate of high risk alcohol drinking decreased - the number of men who drink more than seven glasses or women who drink more than five glasses at a time has decreased. The monthly drinking rate in Yangcheon-gu was 60.2% - higher by 2.2% than that of Seoul city. The rate of high risk alcohol drinking was 16.2%, similar to that of Seoul city <Table 22>.

Table 22. Rate of alcohol drinking

(unit: %)

Index	Yangcheon-gu		Change	Seoul city
	2008	2009		
Monthly rate of alcohol drinking	57.7	60.2	2.5	58.0
Rate of high risk alcohol drinking	22.3	16.2	6.1	16.2

Data: Yangcheon-gu Community Health Survey, 2008-2009

C. Smoking

In 2009, the total smoking rate of Yangcheon-gu increased 2%, showing an increment both in male (3.6%) and females (0.6%), compared to 2008. The rate of people planning to quit smoking within a month nearly doubled from 16.9% (2008) to 32.6% (2009) <Table 23>.

Table 23. Smoking rate of Yangcheon-gu and Seoul city

(unit: %)

Index	Yangcheon-gu		Change	Seoul city
	2008	2009		
Smoking	22.3	24.3	2.0	24.7
Male	43.3	46.9	3.6	45.8
Female	1.7	2.3	0.6	4.0
Plan to quit within 1 month	16.9	32.6	15.7	29.9
Efforts to quit	45.7	45.9	0.2	48.3
Experience of antismoking campaign	80.8	77.7	3.1	81.8

Data: Yangcheon-gu Community Health Survey, 2008-2009

D. Physical Activity

1. Physical Activity and Obesity Related Health Behavior

Although the fulfillment rate of more than moderate physical activities was higher than Seoul's average, poor physical activity rate related to the low level of household income and education. The participation rate of community exercise programs in Yangcheon-gu was higher than that of Seoul city, except for the middle age group (aged 30 to 59) <Table 24>.

Table 24. Physical activity and obesity aspect

(unit: %)

	Seoul city			Yangcheon-gu			Yangcheon-gu age group											
	Total	M ¹⁾	F ²⁾	Total	M	F	19~29		30~39		40~49		50~59		60~69		≥70	
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Fulfillment rate of more than moderate physical activities	8.4	10.1	6.8	19.4	25.4	13.6	28.6	10.2	21.4	13.5	28.4	18.5	26.2	14.4	25.2	11.7	11.7	5.9
Practice rate of walking exercise	60.8	61.8	59.9	70.0	70.7	71.3	74.2	78.3	66.0	69.2	71.8	69.9	69.0	72.7	73.6	73.3	56.6	57.9
Participation rate of community exercise programs	5.6	2.8	8.2	7.0	4.8	9.0	11.0	10.7	20.0	5.1	2.7	8.7	2.3	8.7	6.6	16.0	5.9	9.9
Obesity rate	21.3	27.7	15.2	25.4	35.1	16.2	31.3	6.6	43.4	13.3	33.4	14.3	39.6	24.2	32.3	31.2	16.0	21.8
Weight-control trial rate	53.0	45.6	60.0	53.6	46.5	60.4	58.3	72.0	50.7	67.5	47.2	60.9	39.0	59.2	29.1	57.1	29.6	12.5

1) Male, 2) Female

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 5th Community Health Plans

2. Self-perceived Health Status

The proportion of “very healthy” and “healthy” people was 7.3% and 45.8% respectively, which was higher than that of Seoul city (6.7%, 45.4%). Furthermore, the proportion of people who were “very unhealthy” was 2.3%, which was lower than that of Seoul city (3.1%) <Table 25>.

Table 25. Self-perceived health status

(unit: %)

District	Total (N)	Very healthy	Healthy	Average	Unhealthy	Very unhealthy
Seoul city	100.0 (14,990)	6.7	45.4	30.6	14.1	3.1
Yangcheon-gu	100.0 (657)	7.3	45.8	28.8	15.8	2.3

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 5th Community Health Plans

3. Happiness Index

The total average of the happiness index in Yangcheon-gu was 6.56 (out of 10), which was a little higher than that of Seoul city (6.42). Social life ranked the highest (6.96) with economic status as the lowest (5.84) <Table 26>.

Table 26. Happiness index point

(unit: total score out of 10)

District	Happiness index	Health status	Economic status	Family life	Social life	Kinship	Average
Seoul city	6.41	6.61	5.27	6.74	6.90	6.55	6.42
Yangcheon-gu	6.56	6.65	5.84	6.73	6.96	6.59	6.56

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

E. Nutrition

In Yangcheon-gu the proportion of people who had received education and counseling on nutrition was 3.7% and the proportion making use of the nutritional information of processed food stood at 70.0%, which was higher than that of Seoul city (3.2%, 60.8%). The rate of people going without breakfast (14.2%) was lower than that of Seoul city (20.6%) <Table 27>.

Table 27. Healthy behavior by gender and age groups

(unit: %)

Index	Seoul city			Yangcheon-gu			Yangcheon-gu age group											
	Total	M ¹⁾	F ²⁾	Total	M	F	19~29		30~39		40~49		50~59		60~69		≥70	
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rate of nutrition education and counsel benefit	3.2	2.1	4.3	3.7	2.8	4.6	4.2	8.4	4.5	1.8	2.0	8.3	1.0	2.1	25.2	11.7	11.7	5.9
Rate of using nutrition information when purchasing processed food	60.8	61.8	59.9	70.0	70.7	71.3	74.2	78.3	66.0	69.2	71.8	69.9	69.0	72.7	73.6	73.3	56.6	57.9
Rate of skipping breakfast	20.6	21.9	19.4	14.2	14.4	14.1	21.0	22.9	22.8	15.2	14.8	15.8	4.8	9.5	0.0	2.4	5.3	4.6
Preference rate of low salt diet	21.3	27.7	15.2	25.4	35.1	16.2	31.3	6.6	43.4	13.3	33.4	14.3	39.6	24.2	32.3	31.2	16.0	21.8

1) Male, 2) Female

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 5th Community Health Plans

F. Culture

1. Frequency of Internet-use

The proportion of daily internet users in Yangcheon-gu was 56.6%, which is much higher than that of Seoul city (45.46%). However, the number of people who access the internet more than once a week (15.5%) or once a month (2.4%) was lower than that of Seoul city (21.7%, 3.5%) <Table 28>.

Table 28. Frequency of Internet-use

(unit: %)

District	Daily	More than once a week	More than once a month	More than every other month (or every three months)	Never
Seoul city	45.4	21.7	3.5	1.4	27.8
Yangcheon-gu	56.6	15.5	2.4	1.6	23.9

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

2. Reading Rate

According to the reading rate, the people of Yangcheon-gu read 5 books a month, which is higher than the average of Seoul city. Moreover, there was a high proportion of people who read more than 10 books a month (18.1%). Compared to Seoul city (47.3%), the reading rate of Yangcheon-gu was higher except for the rate of people who do not read at all (36.4%) <Table 29>.

Table 29. Reading rate

(unit: %)

District	none	1 book	2 books	3 books	4 books	5-9 books	10 books or more	Average
Seoul city	47.3	5.6	9.4	6.7	2.6	11.1	16.5	4.5 books
Yangcheon-gu	36.4	6.6	13.7	1.3	3.0	10.9	18.1	5.0 books

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

3. Cultural Activities

The number of times people enjoyed cultural activities (total number of concerts, dances, performances, plays, etc) was 0.32 annually, which was lower than other Gus such as Seocho-gu, Seongdong-gu. Most other rates of cultural activities were similar to that of Seoul city <Table 30>.

Table 30. Culture activities (per year)

(unit: %)

District	None	Less than 5 times	5 to 9 times	More than 10 times	Non response	Average(N)
Seoul city	86.6	11.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.37
Yangcheon-gu	86.9	11.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.32

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

IV. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

A. Air Pollution

While the level of O₂ and NO₂ tend to increase, PM₁₀ and Co repeatedly fluctuated in 2008, compared to 2005. Most of air pollutants in Yangcheon-gu showed lower levels than that of Seoul city <Table 31>.

Table 31. Level of air pollution in Yangcheon-gu and Seoul city

Year	O ₂ (ppm)	PM ₁₀ (mg/m ³)	SO ₂ (ppm)	NO ₂ (ppm)	CO (ppm)
2005	0.017	56.583	0.006	0.035	0.567
2006	0.017	57.583	0.005	0.038	0.717
2007	0.018	57.000	0.008	0.038	0.692
2008	0.019	52.917	0.007	0.039	0.517
Seoul city (2008)	0.019	55.000	0.006	0.038	0.600

Data: Air Korea, 2011

B. Water Quality

As for the level of water quality in Yangcheon-gu, the level of PH and DO continually increased, while that of T-N and T-P decreased from 2001 to 2010 <Table 32>.

Table 32. Level of water quality in Yangcheon-gu

Year	Water temperature (°C)	PH	DO (mg/l)	BOD (mg/l)	COD (mg/l)	SS (mg/l)	T-N (mg/l)	T-P (mg/l)
2006	18.1	7.6	7.8	10.3	9.7	12.8	17.334	1.295
2007	17.3	7.7	7.6	9.1	9.3	8.4	14.904	1.126
2008	18.6	7.6	7.7	10.0	11.9	22.7	17.623	1.536
2009	18.5	7.8	8.3	8.3	11.2	20.3	13.941	0.928
2010	17.7	7.7	8.4	5.6	9.8	16.0	12.336	0.705

Data: Seoul Environmental Service, 2010

C. Volume of Sewerage and Human Waste

The total volume of sewerage in Yangcheon-gu is 195,580m³ - similar to the average of Seoul city - and the volume of human waste is less than average at 405m³ <Table 33>.

Table 33. Sewage production and human waste production

(unit: m³/day)

Classification	Sewerage volume			Human waste volume		
	Total	Within sewage disposal district	Excluding sewage disposal district	Total	manual	Automatic flush
Seoul city	4,902,943	4,902,943	0	10,548	47	10,501
Yangcheon-gu	195,580	195,580	0	405	0	405

Data: Ministry of Environment, 2011

V. PHYSICAL & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

A. Parks

The total area of parks and city parks in Yangcheon-gu are respectively 2.86km² and 2.44km², which is smaller than Jongno-gu, Gangbuk-gu and Nowon-gu.

There are a total of 99 parks - with the city park as a standard for green areas - including 71 parks (120,742m²), 18 neighborhood parks (1,303,741m²), 1 urban resource park (1,003,471m²) and 9 small parks(19,675m²). There were 8 more parks compared to 2006 and the areas of city parks in 2009 was 2.44km², having increased since 2005 <Table 34-36>.

Table 34. The area of total parks and city parks of each district in Seoul city

(unit: km²)

District	Total parks	City parks	District	Total parks	City parks
Jongno-gu	11.46	7.06	Mapo-gu	5.05	2.20
Jung-gu	2.52	2.47	Yangcheon-gu	2.86	2.44
Yongsan-gu	1.39	0.77	Gangseo-gu	4.02	3.26
Seougdong-gu	2.87	1.02	Guro-gu	3.13	2.80
Gwangjin-gu	3.40	2.95	Geumcheon-gu	2.19	2.03
Dongdaemun-gu	1.28	1.03	Yeongdeungpo-gu	2.18	0.73
Jungnang-gu	5.21	5.03	Dongjak-gu	4.11	3.92
Seongbuk-gu	8.12	4.42	Gwanak-gu	10.95	10.95
Gangbuk-gu	14.35	1.57	Seocho-gu	15.82	15.02
Dobong-gu	10.45	1.06	Gangnam-gu	5.67	4.65
Nowon-gu	14.13	13.85	Songpa-gu	4.69	2.08
Eunpyeong-gu	15.72	6.19	Gangdong-gu	2.79	2.25
Seodaemun-gu	5.56	4.89	Grand park	9.13	9.13

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

Table 35. The administrative index of parks

Index	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population(person)	503,650	502,343	501,395	500,001
Park(number)	95	95	99	99
Area of park(km ²)	2.23	2.43	2.44	2.45
Area of park per person(m ²)	5.25	5.21	5.62	5.64

Data: State of Yangcheon-gu administration, 2010

Table 36. Present state of parks

Index	Total		Facility		Non-facility	
	Number	Area(m ²)	Number	Area(m ²)	Number	Area(m ²)
Total	99	2,447,629	89	1,424,483	10	1,023,146
City park	1	1,003,471	-	-	1	1,003,471
Neighborhood park	18	1,303,741	18	1,303,741	-	-
Small park	9	19,675	-	-	9	19,675

Data: State of Yangcheon-gu administration, 2010

B. Sports Facilities

There are 505 sports facilities, including 182 billiard halls, 134 athletic studios and 109 driving ranges, which account for 84% of all sports facilities. There were no registered dancing venues/institutes <Table 37>.

Table 37. Sports facilities in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: number)

District	Total	Ice link	Complex sports facility	Swimming pools	Studios	Driving ranges	Gyms	Billiard halls	Dancing venues	Dance institutes
Yangcheon-gu	512	1	2	3	148	106	67	185	-	-

Data: Yangcheon-gu department of culture and sports, 2010

C. Transportation

Private vehicles in Yangcheon-gu increased by about 2,000 from 2007 to 2008, with little change from 2008 to present. Bicycle lanes also increased from 2007 to 2008 but stalled from 2008 to 2010. There are a relatively small number of bicycle racks, with a total of 9,313, with most of them placed near schools (3,353) and by roadsides (1,892). There are relatively fewer racks near department stores and around the Anyang stream, at 88 and 140 respectively <Table 38>.

Table 38. Transportation index in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: number)

Index	2007	2008	2009	2010
Private vehicles	144,095	146,542	146,542	146,470
Bicycle lanes (km)	35.35	38.45	38.45	39.30
Bus lanes (km)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Data: State of Yangcheon-gu administration, 2010

In Yangcheon-gu, private vehicles are mostly used for commuting (30.4%) with a percentage higher than any other districts in Seoul city. On the other hand, the percentage of people commuting on foot is 17.4%, which is lower than that of Jongno-gu, Jung-gu and Gwangjin-gu.

D. Bicycle Lane

Yangcheon-gu promotes active use of bicycles for improving air quality and promoting health. Specifically, Yangcheon-gu seeks to improve the environment and infrastructure for bicycles and offers various programs for the participation

of bicycle riders.

Currently, bicycle lanes include exclusive bike lanes (11.98 km) and lanes for both cars and bikes (24.99km). There are a total of 9,313 bicycle racks placed mostly near schools and public facilities <Table 39-40>.

Table 39. Bicycle lane in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: km)

Index	Length	Lane name
Total	36.97	
Exclusive lane	11.98	Waterfront of the Anyang stream, Center of Mokdong, Dorimcheon-ro, Mosaemi-gil
Lane for both car and bike	24.99	Sinwol-ro, Gangwol-ro, Omok-ro, Deongchon-ro, Waterfront of the Anyang stream and so on.

Data: State of Yangcheon-gu administration, 2010

Table 40. Bicycle racks in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: number)

Total	Subway station	Public station	Park	Near school	Road side	Department store	Anyang stream	Apartment house	Others
9,313	952	1,366	186	3,353	1,892	88	140	454	882

Data: State of Yangcheon-gu administration, 2010

E. Service Resources

1. Visiting Bicycle Repair Centers

Yangcheon-gu provides visiting bicycle repair centers to visit and repair bicycles. It visits the residents' center every Wednesday (30 times) and apartment complexes and schools - where most of the bicycles can be found -

(40 times) every Friday.

2. Volunteer Work

Yangcheon-gu provides a volunteer culture to help residents fulfill their various demands for welfare and society through active volunteer work. Yangcheon-gu has expanded the number of facilities supplying volunteer work and developed and managed new programs.

3. Center for supporting Alzheimer's

Yangcheon-gu intends to decrease the economic and social burdens of individuals, families and society, caused by Alzheimer's patients by establishing a one-stop infrastructure to rapidly detect and treat patients. In 2007, Yangcheon-gu was selected as the district to establish support centers in 2008 and started its duty in April 2008. The centers offer services for preventing Alzheimer's and improving recognition of the disease, providing early examination, support for medical expenses and improved community resources.

VI. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITION

A. Marital Status

When it comes to marital status, Yangcheon-gu has a similar percentage of single and married people as Seoul city. The percentage of divorced, separated or widowed people is about 8.8%, which is lower than that of Seoul city(9.6%) <Table 41>.

Table 41. Marital status in Yangcheon-gu and Seoul city

(unit: %)

Index	Total (N)	Single	Married	Divorced, separated, widowed	n/a
Seoul city	44,794	25.68	50.02	9.59	14.71
Yangcheon-gu	2,047	25.21	49.73	8.79	16.27

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

B. Economically Active Population

The proportion of people with a professional or administrative job in Yangcheon-gu accounts for 10.26%, which is higher than Seoul city (9.96%). However, the percentages of people in the sales and service sectors are 9.62% and 10.01% respectively, which is lower than for Seoul city <Table 42>.

Table 42. Characteristic of economically active population in Yangcheon-gu and Seoul city

(unit: %)

District	Total(N)	Professional, administrative	Office work	Sales	Technical, manual worker	Service person (Military)	Student	Housewife, unemployed others	n/a
Seoul city	44,794	9.96	10.34	11.62	10.55	0.05	10.74	32.02	14.71
Yangcheon-gu	2,047	10.26	9.62	9.72	10.01	0.05	12.80	31.27	16.27

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

C. Education

The percentage of middle school and high school graduates is lower than Seoul city but graduates of community colleges, universities and graduate schools or above are respectively 12.2%, 22.1% and 3.5%, higher than the levels for Seoul city <Table 43>.

Table 43. Characteristics of population according to educational level in Yangcheon-gu and Seoul city

(unit: %)

District	Middle school graduates	High school graduates	Community college graduates	University graduates	Above Graduate school
Seoul city	18.0	35.9	11.3	19.8	3.0
Yangcheon-gu	16.9	33.3	12.2	22.1	3.5

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

D. Employment Status

The population operating an independent enterprise accounts for 7.33%, which is similar to the percentage of that in Seoul city (7.30%). The percentage of regular and daily employees are also similar to Seoul city. On the other hand, unpaid population accounts for 0.88% in Yangcheon-gu, showing a difference from that of Seoul city (1.68%) <Table 44>.

Table 44. Characteristic of employed population in Yangcheon-gu and Seoul city

(unit: %)

District	Total (N)	Independent enterprise	Employer	Regular employee (full-time)	Daily employee (part time)	Temporary worker	Daily worker	Unpaid family business	n/a	Non-response
Seoul city	44,794	7.30	2.74	20.98	0.66	5.37	3.81	1.68	57.47	0.01
Yangcheon-gu	2,047	7.33	2.54	20.95	0.68	3.66	3.62	0.88	60.33	0.00

Data: Seoul Survey, 2006

VII. HEALTH SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A. Status of Insurance Benefit

For the medical insurance of each category in 2008, the portion of health insurance was 98.0% and medical aid classes 1 and 2 was 2%, based on the number of patients who received medical treatment. It showed that Yangcheon-gu's rate was lower by 0.6% than Seoul city and by 1.9% than the nationwide average, both in health insurance and medical aid class 1 and 2 <Table 45>. Based on the medicare expense of each municipal entity according to the National Health Insurance Corporation (NHIC), Yangcheon-gu had a high medical expenditure of KRW 358,300,791,000 - the top 10th nationwide <Table 46>.

Table 45. Insurance benefit status by categories

(unit: %)

Classification	2006			2007			2008		
	Yangcheon-gu	Seoul city	Nationwide	Yangcheon-gu	Seoul city	Nationwide	Yangcheon-gu	Seoul city	Nationwide
Health Insurance	98.5	97.8	96.5	98.1	97.5	96.0	98.0	97.4	96.1
Medical aid class 1	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.2
Medical aid class 2	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.7

Data : National Health Insurance Corporation Statistical Yearbook, 2008

B. Medical Expenditure

In 2008, the medical expense of medical aid patients was 5.7% of the total

medical expense of Yangcheon-gu. This was less than Seoul city's 7.3% and the nationwide average of 10.8% <Table 46>.

Table 46. Medical expenditure (2008)

(unit: 1,000 KRW)

Index	Yangcheon-gu (%)	Seoul city (%)	Nationwide (%)
Total	358,300,791	7,579,510,791	39,963,170,251
Health Insurance	337,824,557 (94.3)	7,030,820,193 (92.8)	35,679,989,267 (89.3)
Medical aid class 1	15,856,324 (4.4)	421,281,080 (5.6)	3,301,631,519 (8.3)
Medical aid class 2	4,619,910 (1.3)	127,409,518 (1.7)	981,549,465 (2.5)

Data : National Health Insurance Corporation Statistical Yearbook, 2008

From 2006 to 2008, health insurance accounted for 94.6%, 93.6%, and 94.3% of the total medical expenses, which was higher than Seoul city by 1.9%, 1.8%, and 1.5% and than the nationwide average by 6%, 6%, and 5% respectively <Table 47>.

Table 47. Medical expenditure by health insurance

(unit: 1,000 KRW)

Year	Yangcheon-gu (%)	Seoul city (%)	Nationwide (%)
2006	194,432,559 (94.6)	4,256,900,571 (92.7)	19,960,730,358 (88.6)
2007	231,416,948 (93.6)	4,863,461,955 (91.8)	22,045,920,058 (87.6)
2008	358,300,791 (94.3)	7,579,510,791 (92.8)	35,679,989,267 (89.3)

Data : National Health Insurance Corporation Statistical Yearbook, 2008

The portion of medical aid was 5.4% in 2006, 6.4% in 2007, and 5.7% in 2008 in comparison with total medical expenditure - increasing in 2007 and falling in 2008 <Table 48>.

Table 48. Medical expenditure by medical aid

(unit: KRW)

Year	Yangcheon-gu (%)	Seoul city (%)	Nationwide (%)
2006	10,409,172 (5.4)	309,553,853 (7.3)	2,571,949,601 (11.4)
2007	14,772,798 (6.4)	400,649,196 (8.2)	3,119,035,643 (12.4)
2008	20,476,234 (5.7)	548,690,598 (7.2)	4,283,180,984 (10.7)

Data : National Health Insurance Corporation Statistical Yearbook, 2008

C. Medical Institution and Human Resources

1. Medical Institution

The Ewha Womans University Mok-dong Hospital is the tertiary level hospital and Hongik Hospital the general hospital for Yangcheon-gu. There are 4 hospitals, 255 clinics, 165 dental clinics, 149 oriental medicine clinics, 1 nursing hospital for special treatment and 179 drug stores. There are a total of 2,236 hospital beds <Table 49>.

Table 49. Medical institutions in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: number)

Index	Total	Community health center	Tertiary level hospital	General hospital	Hospital	Clinic	Mental institution	Dental hospital	Other (Special) hospital	Oriental medicine clinic	119 emergency center	Pharmacy
N	757	1	1	1	4	245	10	165	1	149	1	179
Beds	2,236	-	857	230	394	596	-	5	84	70	-	-

Data: Yangcheon-gu Community Medical Center, Medical & Pharmaceutical Division, 2009

The number of medical institutions in Yangcheon-gu ranks 11th out of all the municipalities in Seoul city, at about half of the 1,033 institutions in Gangnam-gu <Table 50>.

Table 50. Medical Institutions in Seoul city

(unit: number)

District	Total	General hospital	Hospital	Clinic	Other (Special) hospital	Nursing hospital	Dentist hospital	Dental clinic	Oriental medicine hospital	Oriental medicine clinic	Midwifery service center
Seoul city	608	2.5	6.4	287.9	1.3	2.6	3.3	173	1.4	132.3	1.0
Yangcheon-gu	576	2	4	255	-	1	4	161	1	148	-

Data: Seoul Statistics, 2009

2. Medical Human Resources

Based on licence qualifications, there are 835 medical doctors, 287 dentists, 201 oriental medicine doctors, 870 nurses, and 26 pharmacists (excluding those with private drug stores), with the total number adding up to 2,470. Analyzing the status of health and medical human resources of Yangcheon-gu, the number of medical human resources per 100,000 people is 166.2, which is higher than the nationwide average and lower than the average for Seoul city. The order of the profession with the largest number of people is nurses then doctors, dentists, and oriental medicine doctors <Table 51>.

Table 51. Medical human resources

(unit: person)

Index	Yangcheon-gu		Seoul city		Nationwide	
	N	N/100,000	N	N/100,000	N	N/100,000
Doctor	835	166.2	21,944	216.9	73,619	148.6
Dentist	267	53.2	5,997	58.7	18,981	38.3
Oriental doctor	201	40.0	4,034	39.5	14,021	28.3
Pharmacist	26	5.2	1,030	10.1	3,242	6.5
Maternity nurse	1	0.2	226	2.2	1,116	2.3
Nurse	870	173.2	27,665	270.9	101,683	205.3
Medical Technician	234	46.6	17,740	173.7	72,840	147.0
Medical affairs recorder	36	7.2	599	5.9	2,982	6.0
Total	2,470		79,235		288,484	

Data: Yangchoen-gu Statistical Yearbook, 2009 & Ministry of Health and Welfare Statistical Yearbook, 2009

The number of hospital beds per 1,000 people in Yangcheon-gu was 4.99, which was less than Seoul city's 7.13 by 2.14 and less than the nationwide average of 5.01 <Table 52>. The number of medical human resources per 1,000 people was 2.39 - less than Seoul city's 3.13 but more than the nationwide average of 2.34 <Table 53>.

Table 52. Number of hospital beds per 1,000 people

(unit: number)

Yangcheon-gu		Seoul city		Nationwide	
Bed(N)	Bed / 1,000 persons	Bed(N)	Bed / 1,000 persons	Bed(N)	Bed / 1,000 persons
2,439	4.99	72,738	7.13	478,645	9.72

Data : Korea Statistical Information Service, 2008 (<http://www.kosis.kr/>)

Table 53. Number of doctors at medical institution per 1,000 people

(unit: person)

Year	Nationwide	Seoul city	Yangcheon-gu	Gangseo-gu	Guro-gu	Yeongdeungpo-gu
2006	2.04	2.86	2.23	1.40	1.86	4.16
2007	2.10	2.92	2.31	1.44	1.94	4.21
2008	2.34	3.13	2.39	1.52	2.10	4.23

Data : Korea Statistical Information Service, 2008 (<http://www.kosis.kr/>)

3. Status of Medical Institutions by Dong

There are 239 institutions in Mok-dong, 233 in Sinjung-dong, and 107 in Sinwol-dong, accounting for 18.5% of the total institutions in Yangcheon-gu <Table 54>.

Table 54. Number of medical institutions by dong in Yangcheon-gu

(unit: number)

District	Total	Public health center	Clinic	Hospital	General hospital
Mok 1-dong	80	–	78	2	–
Mok 2-dong	26	–	25	1	–
Mok 3-dong	53	–	53	–	–
Mok 4-dong	34	–	34	–	–
Mok 5-dong	46	–	45	–	1
Sinwol 1-dong	17	1	16	–	–
Sinwol 2-dong	17	–	17	–	–
Sinwol 3-dong	11	–	11	–	–
Sinwol 4-dong	15	–	14	1	–
Sinwol 5-dong	13	–	12	1	–
Sinwol 6-dong	14	–	14	–	–
Sinwol 7-dong	20	–	20	–	–
Sinjeong 1-dong	31	–	30	1	–
Sinjeong 2-dong	32	–	32	–	–
Sinjeong 3-dong	45	–	45	–	–
Sinjeong 4-dong	78	–	74	3	1
Sinjeong 6-dong	16	1	14	1	–
Sinjeong 7-dong	31	–	31	–	–
Total	579	2	565	10	2

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 5th Community Health Plans

D. Welfare Resources

An analysis of major welfare resources shows that there are 194 facilities for the elderly, 21 for the disabled, 5 for female welfare, 8 for youth/adolescents, 29 for child welfare and 254 child care facilities <Table 55>.

Table 55. Major welfare facilities, Yangcheon-gu (classification by type)

(unit: number)

Type	Elderly	Disabled	Female	Youth/ Adolescent	Children (aged 9 to 14)	Child-care
Welfare facility (N)	194	21	5	8	29	254
Population Number	36,966	17,768	251,829	171,112	63,054	23,276

Data: Yangcheon-gu the 2nd Local Government's Community Welfare Plan